Democratic Union State Ticket:

BOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD,

Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, - Of Clinton County.

The Emancipation Question. The House of Representatives adopted the President's emancipation resolution by a vote of 88 to 31. The Indiana delegation voted as follows: Yeas-Colfax, Dunn, Julian, Mitch-ELL. PORTER, and WHITE. NAVS-CRAVENS, LAW, and VOORHEES. Absent, HOLMAN and SHANKS.

Garret Davis on Slavery.

The Republican papers say that GARRET DAvis. the United States Senator from Kentucky, made almost a disunion speech in the Senate on Wednesday, on abolition in the District of Columbia bill, saying that Kentucky should be a la Vendee before she'd submit to have slavery touched, even in the cotton States, by unconstitutional legislation or any other.

Will the Abolition Senators tolerate such sen-

Ashley's Proposition.

The Committee on Territories reported a bill, by Mr. Assley, providing for temporary provisional governments over the seceded States. This proposition Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, pronounced to be "a bill to dissolve the Union and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." The bill was tabled by a vote of 65 to 56. COLFAX. CRAVENS, DUNN, LAW, and PORTER voted in favor of tabling the bill, and JULIAN and MITCHELL in favor of entertaining the proposition. Absent, HO: WAN, VOORHEES, WHITE, and SHANKS.

Return of Fugitives.

The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has approved of an additional article of war, which goes into immediate effect, prohibiting all officers and persons in the military and naval service from employing the forces under their command to return fugitives from labor or service to those per sons who claim such service or labor to be their due, under the penalty of a dismissal from service for its violation. We presume the Abolition press will claim this order as another "message of freedom" from the President, and as the first development of his policy of gradual emanci-

The Skies Brighten. The stirring events of the past three weeks indicate an early and complete overthrow of the rebel armies. During the week just ended our armies have achieved three important and decisive victories. The defeat of PRICE, McCut-LOUGH and VAN DORN at Pea Ridge and the rout of their army; the evacuation of Manassas, the rebel Gibraltar, and the surrender of New Madrid, with nearly a million of dollars worth of stores, ammunition and arms, are triumphs which develop at the same time the strength of the Federal and the comparative weakness of the rebel armies. In the next two weeks we confidently expect to chronicle events which will satisfy the country that the end of armed rebellion draweth nigh.

The Way the Money Goes. A railroad is in process of construction by the Federal Government from Lexington to Nashville, which will cost from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. Military necessity is the apology or justification for this enormous outlay of money. We can see no occasion for such a work now, but if there has been, or is, long before it can be

completed, the advance of our armies will do away with any necessity for it. By way of Nashville we will have as safe and quick railroad communication, already built and in running order, with Eastern Tennessee as the proposed railroad from Lexington to Knoxville will afford. Why this waste of the public treasure, unless to furnish a new field for patronage?

More Patronage. JOHN P. USHER, Esq., of Terre Haute, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department. This is a new office, created by a recent act of Congress. Mr. Ushen is a very clever, painstaking and hardworking lawyer, a decided Republican in politics, and if a slow coach is needed for the position he will make a tolerably fair officer. We see no occasion just now for an increase of force in that department. It seems to be the policy of the party in power to make as many officers as possible and thus increase the public expenditures, instead of diminishing them by retrenchment. Never before was there such a greed for office as there has been since the Republican party came into power, and we should not be surprised, under the present

sioned upon the Government. National Founderies.

presure, if one half of the party ere long are pen-

Mr. Baker introduced into the House on Tuesday last a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, providing for National founderies at Chicago, Pittsburg and Poughkeepsie, and an appropriation of \$500,000 each; an armory and arsenat at Columbus, Ohio, for which the sum of \$200,000 is appropriated; and powder. factories, magazines, and depots for saltpeter at or near Indianapolis, Ind., and Trenton, N. J., with an appropriation of \$200,000 for each. The appropriations are to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is to appoint a board of six persons, three from the officers of the Ordnance Corps and three from civil life, to purchase grounds, prepare plans, &c.; an appropriation of \$15,000 is made for the necessary expenses and compensation of the board. Superintendents for each foundery, the armory and arsemil, and powder factory, are to be appointed by the President

Extravagance and Corruption.

The Republican party has been in power one year and during a period in the history of the Government and under circumstances which demanded the most rigid economy in its administration in every department. But the reverse has been the fact. Extravagance and corruption, to a degree unparalleled, have characterized the Republican Administration, and that, too, with the silent acquiescence of the people. none the less remarkable than the enormity of the abuses which should have received an overwhelming rebuka. The corruptions in army and navy contracts, winked at if not participated in by high governmental officials, and the party and personal favoritism which has been exhibited in the distribution of public patronage, are almost incredible. Instead of being diminished, as sound policy and patriotism demanded, the ordinary expenses of the Government have been largely increased. In the State Department slone, some three hundred thousand dollars additional appropriations are asked for, the necessity for which has been created solely to make paying places for party

favorites. In the Dead Letter Department of

the Postoffice some twenty-five additional clerks ave been employed, for the reason we have dated, when it is known that the business of that anch of the public service has been diminished There is, also, a scheme on foot to create the of fice of Assistant Secretary for the Interior Department, and at a time too when its business s less than at any time since it was organized. Some fifty Assistant Paymasters have been appointed in the volunter service, a fat paying office, when one-quarter of the number is more than can be employed. And we could fill columns in enumerating similar abuses; if the exposition was

Administration, which are adding rapidly to the ractised under a Democratic Administrahad been exactly similar to what they now are, stem knocking port No. 1 and the bridle port in-the Republicans would have denounced the party to one, whilst her ram cut into the Cumberland and its representatives most boisterously and bit-terly, as it would be right they should do. There but least of all when the Government is struggling, as it now is, to preserve its integrity. This of a political victory, cannot long continue. It harmlessly from the incline of her iron plated will be evidence of public demoralization if any bomb proof, though some shots which struck her party, if any Administration, can stand up under at a more favorable range caused spilaters of iron the load of corruption and reckless extravagance to fly.

A Prediction Verified. The New York World (Republican) a short time since put on record the following prediction.

"As soon as the war draws visibly to a close,

The prediction is being verified. At the recratic triumphs are recorded throughout the broadsides alternately at the Cumberland and the language of the World presents evidence that the Democratic party has spring up again in full several men in the after shell room lingered there

If anybody has been led to believe the absurd tories set affoat by the Republican press, about the disbanding and prostration of the Democratic the first attack upon the Cumberland until she party, the late vigorous movement at the town finally sank. and city elections must have dissipated the delusion. Never, within our experience of political life, has the true spirit of Democracy been more fully aroused, or the purposes of conservative nen more apparent, than at the present hour. The fearful per.l in which the secessionists and the abolitionists have involved our institutions, has aroused the patriotism of the masses, and rom all parts of the country comes up the cry for a restoration of the pure and sound constitutional doctrines of the old Democracy-tor a return to the good old days, when the Government

ras administered upon a constitutional basis. The bold, bad attempt of the Republicans to dentify Democracy with secession, has signally failed, and the ultra Republicans stand convicted as the only disunion party in the North.

From the Memphis Appeal. Donelson Prisoners in the North---Home Supplies for them. On yesterday we received the following note. making a query of much interest to the friends

of the captured prisoners at Fort Donelson: "HERNANDO; MISS., March 5, 1862. "ED. APPEAL: As is well known to the public. you know of any means by which it can be done. world. you will perform an act of humanity by giving it the widest publicity just now, and if no such

us know it through your columns. "H. H. CHALMERS." fected, we will publish it to the country with ashore.

A Republican Recruit. We have looked through the speech of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, delivered at Inmanapelis on the occassion of his appointment by the Governor as United States Senator in place of Mr. Bright. We find it in a Republican mper, and we have observed that it has been enerally reproduced by the Republican papers. t is a rather slim affair. Mr. Wright seemed to have comprehended that the public would regard it as a singular circumstance that a Republican Governor should appoint him a Senator, and this speech is in the nature of excuses for his position in the arrangement. His chief excuse is that alleged that the party had deserted them and not mately, however, without reaching the magahey the party. It is original with Mr. Wright zine. he will turn up a living witness that political parties are not dead. He will turn up a full blown kept down. Finally the ship was on fire in so

It has been his habit in times past to claim that the platform of the Democratic party was the the peak. Constitution. The claim was true. The Constitution is the platform of the Democratic party. He now, besides declaring that "political parties are dead," declares that "their platforms are not

worth the paper they are printed upon." It is because the platform of the Democratic party is the Constitution that the party survives. Its grand mi sion in this war is to preserve the nstitution. Where would the Constitution have been to day but for the Democratic party? Where would the Government and the Adminis-tration have been to-day but for the Democratic party? What but the Democratic party is the breakwater which protects the Constitution and the Government from the surges on one side of Secessionism and on the other of Abolitionism? The Republican party is abolitionized. Look at leading journals. Look at the sort of support it has given to the President in his control of the crew, however, behaved admirably, observed as a solution of the officers and stick. the measure which its recognized foremost lead ers have brought forward in Congress. Look at the confiscation bill of Trumbull and the felo de se bill of Sumner. Look at its public meeting in New York the other night, called by William C. Bryant, Horace Greeley and a hundred other of its well known participes and a hundred other of its well known participes. Look at the confiscation bill of Trumbull and the felo de wounded, nearly all mortally, were brought up and carefully handed over the ship's side and lowered by whips into the boats. Twenty two wounded were thus sent ashore, of whom not more than four or five have any chance of reits well known partisans, where the German Re. covering publican revolutionist and disturber, Carl Schurz, it was impossible to remove the dead, whose re

Union must be constructed. Every patriot, in such a crisis as this, ought to hank God upon his knees three times a day that the Democratic party is not dead. As for our selves, beyond this, we thank God that Mr. Wright has gone where he belongs. We congratulate him upon the new company he will keep.—

a bright sheet of flame, fore and aft. She congratulate him upon the new company he will keep.—

away, New Jersey, and he has signified his ac-ceptance of the appointment. with a tremendous concussion her charred remain-blew up. I'here were some five tons of gunpow centance of the appointment.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday. The Great Naval Engagement.

A Graphic Description-The Sinking of the Cumberland-Burning of the Congress-Three Hundred Lives Lost-Attack on the Minnesota -Appearance of the Monitor-The Fight Between the Monitor and the Merrimac-Retreat of the Merrimac-Safety of the Minnesota-Flight of the Rebels. THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY-DESTRUCTION OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS. The Merrimac made her appearance coming out from Elizabeth river about noon on Sat necessary, or would be of any avail in correcting She stood directly across the roads toward Newthe evil and purifying the administration of the Government.

port News. As soon as she was made out and her direction ascertained, the crews were beat to quarters on both the Cumberland and Congress, Notwithstanding these underlied and underliable and preparations made for what was felt to be an extravagancies and corruptions of the Republican almost hopeless fight, but the determination to make it as desperate as possible. The Merrimac public debt and public burdens of the country, estimates, about eight miles an hour. As she we are told by Republicans and their sympathisers, passed the mouth of Nansemond river the Con who claim to be intensely loyal and patriotic, that gress threw the first shot at her, which was imthese abuses must be suffered until it is demon- mediately answered. The Merrimac passed the these abuses must be suffered until it is demon-strated that we have "a country—a Govern-shell from which killed and discoled every man ment." It makes a great difference whose except one at gun No. 10,) and kept on toward ox is gored. If similar abuses had been the Cumberland, which laid further up in the mouth of James river.

She approached the Cumberland at full speed, ion, even if the circumstances of the country striking her on the port side near the bow, her is no apology for official corruption at any time, gun-deck, killing ten men at gun No. 1, among whom was master mate John Harrington, and cutting off both arms and both legs of quarter-gunner Wood. The water rushed in from the parent indifference to the shameful and wicked hole made below, and in five minutes the ship abuses which have been practised by the party in began to sink by the head. Shell and solid shot power, as though they were the legitimate fruits from the Cumberland were rained on the Merri-

As the Merrimac rounded to and came up she which will inevitably be fastened upon the Re- again raked the Cumberland with heavy fire. At publican party and the Republican Administra-

down in the sinking ship.

Advancing with increased, speed the Merrimac struck the Cumberland on the starboard side, smashing her upper works and cutting another hole below the water line.

The ship now began to rapidly settle, and the soene became most horrible. The cockpit was he Democratic party will, in any event, spring | filled with the wounded, whom it was impossible up again in full vigor. Heavy taxation, the cor to bring up. The former magazine was under upt squandering of puplic money brought to light | water, but powder was still supplied from the afby Congressional committees of investigation, and ter magazine, and the firing kept steadily up by he questionable stretches of power to which the men who knew that the ship was sinking under Executive authority has resorted, will be charged them. They worked desperately and unremithome upon the Republican party, which was alone tingly, and amid the din and horror of the conflict responsible for the administration of the Govern- gave cheers for their flag and the Union, which were joined in by the wounded. The decks were slippery with blood, arms and legs, and "chunks" cent town and city elections in New York Demo-off at easy point blank range, discharging her State. The gains are sufficient to show a com | Congress. The water by this time had reached olete revolution in public sentiment, and in the the after magazine of the Cumberland. The rigor. The New York Argus in commenting too long in their eagerness to pass up shell, and were drowned. The reader must bear in mind that these incidents of the fight which we briefly detail, occupied some time in transpiring, it be ing about one hour and a half from the time of

> The water had, at this time reached the berth or main gun deck, and it was felt hopeless and useless to continue the fight longer. The word was given for each man to save himself, but after this order gun No. 7 was fired when the adjoining gun No. 6, was actually under water This last shot was fired by an active little fellow named Matthew Teney, whose courage had been conspicuous throughout the action. As his port was left open by the recoil of the gun, he jumped to scramble out, but the water rushed in with so much force that he was washed back and drown-

> When the order was given to cease firing and to look out for their safety in the best way possible, numbers scampered through the port noles, whilst others reached the spar-deck by the companion ways. Some were incapable to get out by either of these means, and were carried down by the rapidly sinking ship. Of those who reached the upper deck, some swam off to the tugs that came out from Newport News, some kept affort by seizing floating fragments of the wreck, others escaped in the rigging and masts, and still others sank never to rise again.

The Cumberland sank in water nearly to her undreds of citizens of North Mississippi, taken cross-trees, and lies with a heavy list to port. at Fort Donelson, are now confined in the ene | She went down with her flag still flying, and it my's prisons at Alton, Springfield, Chicago and Indianapolis. It is the wish of friends and relatives of many of these men to send them, as soon and yet most hopeless defense that has ever been as possible, money, clothing, letters, &c., and if made by any vessel belonging to any navy in the

THE ATTACK ON THE CONGRESS. The Cumberland being thoroughly demolished channel exists, so soon as it shall be opened let the Merrimac left her-not, to the credit of the rebels it ought to be stated, either firing at the men clinging to the rigging or at the small boats The only way it, which this enterprise can be on the propeller Whildin, which were busily emaccomplished, we think, is through the instru- ployed rescuing the survivors of her crew-and mentality of our military authorities. If Mr. proceeded to attack the Congress. The officers Chalmers will correspond with Gen. Johnston or of the Congress seeing the fate of the Cumber-Gen. Pillow, at Huntsville, Alabama, we feel land, and aware that she also would be sunk if safe in the assertion that they will make some | she remained within reach of the iron beak of the arrangement by which all necessary articles, Merrimac, had got-sail on the ship with the innones, &c., can be conveyed to the prisoners un- tention of running her ashore. The tug boat ler a flag of truce by way of Nashville and Zouave also gallantly came out and made fast to Louisville. So soon as that arrangement is per | the Cumberland, and assisted in towing her

The Merrimac then surged up, gave the Congress a broadside, receiving one in return, and getting astern raked the ship fore and aft. This fire was terribly destructive, a shell killing every man at one of the guns except one. Coming again broadside to the Congress, the Merrimac ranged slowly backward and forward, at less than one bundred vards distance, and fired broadside after broadside into the Congress. The latter vessel replied manfully and obstinately, every gun that could be brought to bear being discharged rapidly, but with little effect, upon the iron monster. Some of the balls, striking at a favorable angle, caused splinters of iron to fly from her mailed roof, and one shot entering a porthole is supposed to have dismounted a gun, there was political parties are dead, dead, dead," For no further firing from that port. The guns of merly when men have exchanged the affinities of the Merrimac appeared to be specially trained upthe Democratic party for affinities which were on the after magazine of the Congress, and shot more congenial or profitable to them, they have after shot entered that part of the ship, fortu-

o leave the Democratic party because it is dead. Thus slowly drifting down with the current and The excuse is novel, and his own invention. again steaming up the Merrimac continued for We venture the prediction that in a little while an hour to fire into her opponent. Several times Republican in his own person. That is our pre- many places and the flames gathering such force hat it was hopeless and suicidal to keep up the Mr. Wright especially stultifies himself in this: defense any longer. The National flag was sorrowfully hauled down and a white flag hoisted at

The Yorktown when abreast of the Congress, dispatched a boat for the purpose, as was supposed, of taking the officers prisoners. The Indiana riflemen on the beach opened on the boat, killing and wounding a majority of those on board, and the boat hastily retreated to the

Yorktown. The Merrimac, the Yorktown, Jamestown, and the small tog then went off in the direction of the Minnesota, which was aground off Pig's Point. The officers of the Congress, finding themselves unmolested, at once turned their attention to get ting the crew and the wounded ashore. During the confusion and excitement after the white flag was raised, some forty or fifty of the men had ervative and constitutional position. Look at obeying every command of the officers, and stick

The flames were gathering such headway that means of communication that offered, and the of ficers followed, Capt. Smith being the last to

The Board of Trustees of Wabash College have elected as President, and successor to the late Dr. White, Dr. Jos. F. Tuttle, of Rocklaway, New Jersey, and he has significant him. tiqued to burn until 12 o'clock at night, her

der in her magazines, and about \$20,000 in Pay-

THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE MINNESOTA. After sinking the Cumberland and firing the gress, the Merrimac, with the Yorktown and mestown, stood off in the direction of the steam frigate Minnesota, which had been for some hours aground about three miles below Newport News. This was about five o'clock on Saturday evening. The rebel commander of the Merrimac, either fearing the greater strength of the Minnesota, or wishing, as it afterward ap-peared, to capture this splendid ship without doing serious damage to her, did not attempt to run the Minnesota down as he had run down the Cumberland. He stood off about a mile distant, and with the Yorktown and the Jamestown threw shell and shot at the frigate. The Minnesota though from being aground unable to maneuve or bring all her guns to bear, was fought splendid ly. She threw a shell at the Yorktown which set her on fire, and she was towed off by her consort, the Jamestown. From the re-appearance of the Yorktown next day, the fire must have been suppressed without serious damage. The after cabins of the Minnesota were torn away in order to bring two of her large guns to bear from her stern ports, the position in which she was lying enabling the rebels to attack her there with impunity. She received two serious shot; one, an eleven inch shell, entered near the waist, passed through the chief engineer's room, and exploded in the carpenter's room, knocking both rooms into ruins and woulding several men.

manfully to their guns, and exhibited a spirit that would have enabled them to compete successfully with any ordinary vessel. steamed in under Sewall's Point. The day thus closed most dismally for our side, and with the

Another shot went clear through the chain-plate,

and another passed through the mainmast. Six

APPEARANCE OF THE MONITOR. About nine o'clock the Ericsson battery, the Monitor, arrived in the roads, and upon her pergreater hope placed upon apparently more insignificant means, but never was a greater hope more triumphantly fulfilled. The Monitor is the reverse formidable, lying low on the water, with plain round structure amidsh'p, a small pilot house forward, a diminutive smoke pipe aft, at a mile's distance she might be taken for a raft, with an army ambulance amidship. It is only when on board that her compact strength and formidable means of offensive warfare are discover-

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE MER-RIMAG.

Before daylight on Sunday morning the Monitor moved up and took a position along side of the Minnesota, lying between the latter ship and the Fortress, where she could not be seen by the rebels, but were ready, with steam up, to slip

Up to noon on Sunday the rebels gave no indibree of numbers, and capture both vessels and and apparently of easy accomplishment.

As the rebel flotilia came out from Sewell's temporarily blinding the other. Point, the Monitor stood out holdly toward them. It is doubtful if the rebels knew what to make of the strange looking battery, or if they despised it. Even the Yorktown kept on approaching till a thirteen shell from the Monitor sent her to the latter apparently not knowing what to make of succeeded in the turret in doing so.]

than two hundred yards anart. It is impossible to reproduce the animated de | We are just able to find the point of contact. cription given of this grand contest between two ressels of such formidable offensive and defen sive powers. The scene was in plain view from rious, and the guns of the Monitor were fired rap-idly. As she carries but two guns whilst the [The snield is an extra thickness of two in than she looked, the Merrimac attempted to run down.] tery could not be run down nor shot down. She abled at all, and the others recovered before the spen round like a top, and as she got her bearing | battle was over.

The officers of the Monitor at this time had rimae received three shots which must have se- head.] placed nearly in the same position. Neither of two stunned men. their way through iron and wood into the ship. Soon after receiving the third shot, the Merri-

Lieut. Worden, her commander, had previously dent to expose her unnecessarily.

The Tax Bill-Some Unjust Particus him all the time | Capt. Ericsson, I congratulate you upon you

The New York Evening Post, though at times very ultra on the negro question, has always maintained one principle of Democratic faith, unability with which it discusses such topics renders | truly yours, it a most valuable public journal. That paper Capt. J. calls attention to some features of the tax bill New York. which discriminate very unjustly.

additional sum. We know that the people of this with fresh air, though there is no opening free white labor of the North

planter, and require him to give, under oath, a statement of the bales of cotton raised since the rebellion upon his plantation? and why not col the Merrimac but for the fact of her having fired lect of him a tax of one, two or three cents a pound upon that cotton? The farmers of Illinois have to pay a tax upon each hog, and each barrel of flour, and why not tax cotton? In 1860 the exports of cotton were 1,777,486,338 pounds. A tax of two cents per pound on the crop of 1861, supposing it to be the same would yield over supposing it to be the same, would yield over \$35,000,000! Why should this source of revenue be untouched, when the bill enters every domicile at the North and demands a stipend for the war next time they go out. I predict the third round

upon every article of food and of domestic Cotton manufacturers are not taxed sufficient Why not send the tax gatherer to every cotton mill in New England? Why not require of these men, whose treasuries have grown plethoric under the abominable protection of the Morrill tariff, and make them give a list of the num of yards of domestic goods, cotton and woolen, factured by them? Why not require of them a tax of one or two cents per yard upon their manufactures? Why not have the millions

from these men, who, ever since the war have enjoyed such a harvest of profits? If twenty ons can be collected from that source, why not collect it, as well as to send round the tax gatherer to weigh the silver spoons, and little cups of every family in the West, in order to ex-tort the last possible dollar for the support of the

Another inequality in the operation of the law strikes us forcibly. Spirituous liquors are taxed sixteen cents a gallon, all alike. The whisky which is worth only fifty cents a gallon is taxed sixteen cents; and the brandy which is worth eight dollars a gallon is taxed only sixteen cents. The men who can afford to buy such expensive liquors are far more able to pay a proportionate tax, than are they who consume the fifty cent whisky. Let the old notion of specific duty be doned, and let the ad valorem principle t followed. Let the consumers of spirituous li-quors be taxed according to the value of the ar-ticle they consume. Let the fifty cent whisky be taxed at the rate provided in the bill according to the proof, but let the consumers who enjoy the luxury of costly wines and liquors pay a proportionate tax. If a man have the means to enable of the crew were killed outright on board the Minnesota and nineteen wounded. The men, and therefore sixteen times above the use of the though fighting at great disadvantage, stuck fifty cent whisky, let him pay a tax sixteen times

above that paid by his poorer neighbor.

Again, a gallen of brandy of fourth proof, is worth eight dollars; upon that article there is a About nightfall, the Merrimae satisfied with tax of just sixty-four cents, while upon the comher afternoon's work of death and destruction, mon beverage of the poor, ale and beer, a tax of one dollar per barrel is imposed, and also a heavy license fee for its sale is extorted! Here is most gloomy apprehensions of what would occur another evidence of the injustice of specific duties. Why tax the barrel of ale, worth six dollars, one dollar, and only tax the eight dollars worth of brandy to the extent of sixty four cents. The taxes are in principle, unjustly discrimina-ting against the poor and humble consumer, in formance was felt that the safety of the position in a great measure depended. Never was a favor of those who have the means to purchase the more costly luxuries .- Chicago Post.

> Capt. Ericsson's Account of his Ironplated Ship, before the Chamber of Commerce, New York.

> CAPT. ERICSSON'S STATEMENT. Capt. Ericsson, at the invitation of the Cham ber, arose, and was received with applause. He said: I have the great satisfaction to tell the gentlemen that this morning, a few minutes after I was called upon to attend this meeting, I got a letter from Mr. Stigners. I sent a copy of it to the Evening Post, so that the press should have it this morning. I will now read you Captain

IRON CLAD MONITOR. Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862 (MY DEAR SIR-After a stormy passage, which proved us to be the finest sea boat I was ever in. we fought the Merrimac for more than three cition of what were their further designs. The hours this afternoon, and sent her back to Nor-Merrimac laid up toward Craney Island, in view. tolk in a sinking condition. Iron-clad against is motion, and came out, followed by the York and went at each other with mutual fiercene-s. town and Jamestown, both crowded with troops. I consider that both ships were well fought. We The object of the leniency toward the Minnesota | were struck twenty two times-pilot-house twice. on the previous evening thus became evident. It turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck vas the hope of the rebels to bring the ships three times. The only vulnerable point was the aboard the Minnesota, overcome her crew by the pilot house. One of your great logs (9 by 12 inches thick) is broken in two. The shot struck nen. The design was a bold and practicable one, just outside of where the captain had his eye, and it has disabled him by destroying his left eye, and

That is proved since not to be so. It was imagined at first that his eye was lost.] The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inward 116 inches.

This shows the immense force of these shots. right about. The Merrimac and the Monitor This beam is 9 inches by 12, and of the best kept on approaching each other, the former wait- wrought iron. This gives an idea of the diffiing until she would choose her distance, and the culty of resisting these shot, and yet we have her funny looking antagonist. The first shot | She tried to run us down, and sink us as she from the Monitor was fired when about one hun | did the Cumberland yesterday, but she get the dren yards distant from the Merrimac, and this worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and distance was subsequently reduced to fifty yards, our sharp, upper edged side cut through the light and at no time during the two hours of furnous shoe upon her stem, and well into her oak. She cannonading that ensued were the vessels more will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the teast

sion it was difficult to see where she struck her. The turret is a splendid structure. I don't Portress Monroe, and in the main facts all the think much of the shield, but the pendulums are spectators agree. At first the fight was very fu- fine things, though I can not tell you how they The snield is an extra thickness of two inches Merrimac has eight, of course she received two on the fighting side. It was placed there princior three shots for each one she gave. Finding pally on account of the sound. I was afraid that

[That is gratifying, that after such a concus-

that her antagonise was much more formidable the force of the shock would knock the men her down. The strerior speed and quicker turn- You were very correct in your estimate of the ing abilities of the Monitor enabled her to avoid effect of shot on men on the inside of the turret these shocks, and to give the Merrimac as she when it was struck near him. Three men were passed a shot. Once the Merrimac struck her knocked down, of whom I was one; the other near amidships, but only to prove that the bat- two had to be carried below, but I was not dis-

again sent one of her formidable missiles into her | Before the Monitor left, I charged the officer particularly to tell the men not to be frightened. I told him to tell the men; let every man get gained such confidence in the impregnability of down on his knees, and don't be alarmed when their battery, that they no longer fired at random the rebel shot strikes you, because it won't hart nor lastily. The fight then assumed its most in-teresting aspects. The Mondor ran around the Merrimac repeatedly, probing her sides, seeking stay out." "Then we don't care," they said. for her weak points and reserving her fire, with a But for this precaution their would have been coolness that must have been intensely aggrava great consternation when the turret was struck. ting to the officers of her enemy, until she had [You may estimate the shock when a shot of the right spot and the exact range, and made her | 200 pounds weight, moving at the rate of 2,000 experiments accordingly. In this way the Mer | feet in a second, strikes within a foot of a man's

riously damaged her. The first went in abaft of | Captain Worden stationed himself at the pilot the smoke stack and ranged forward. The next house. Greene fired the guns, and I turned the shot was put low down on her side, near the edge turret until the Capain was disabled, and was reof the iron roofing, which overhangs her sides lieved by Greene, when I managed the turret somewhat like a pent house. The next shot was myself, Master Stodden having been one of the

these shots rebounded at all, but appeared to cut | [I proposed to the Captain to let the sailingmaster turn the turret. On one side of the turret there is a telescope, a reflector, the image bemac turned toward Sewall's Point, and made off ing bent by a prism. This sailing master, who has nothing to do on board the Monitor, I pro-The Monitor followed the Merrimac until she posed that he should be stationed there. He not got well inside Sewall's Point, and then returned only looked through the telescope, but by means to the Minnesota. It is probable that the pursuit of a small wheel he turned the turnet just ex would have been continued still further, but actly where he liked. He did that to admiration. pointing it exactly on the enemy. As the Monihad his eyes injured, and it was also felt that as tor went round, the turret kept turning (it no so much depended on the Monitor it was impru- doubt astonished Captain Buchanan), so that wherever the Monitor was, in whatever position it was placed, the two bulldogs kept looking at

great success. Thousands have this day blessed you. I have heard whole crews cheer you. Every man feels that you have saved his place to der all circumstances. That principle is the old | the Nation by furnishing us with the means to Democratic doctrine of taxation. Upon all questions relating to the tariff or finances, the Post is val, having it all her own way with our most as soundly Democratic as it ever was; and the powerful vessels. I am, with much esteem, very ALBAN C. STIMERS. Capt. J. Eriesson, No. 95 Franklin street,

I cannot, said Capt. E , permit this opportunity 1st. Slaves are property, and yet slaves are not to pass without saying that I look upon the suctaxed. Loval men are taxed upon every imagices of that as being entirely owing to the presnable object of domestic use; horses, carriages, ence of a master mind. The men were new piaros, silver spoons, and also every branch of their passage had been very rough, and the masence of a master mind. The men were new; productive industry. They are taxed upon their ter had to put his vessel right under the heaviest beef and pork, their flour, and upon all articles of guns that are ever worked on shipboard. It is manufactured food. They are taxed upon every evident that but for the presence of a master grain of medicine used for their sick, and mind on board that vessel, that success could not for every beverage used by the well. Why have been achieved. Capt. Worden, no doubt, should not the slaves be taxed? Why should not acquitted himself in the most masterly manner the millions of property invested in slaves be But everything was quite new. He felt quite taxed? The Post estimates that a tax of five nervous before he went on board. The fact that dollars per head upon slaves would yield twenty the bulwark of the vessel was but one foot above millions of dollars. The only objection that can the water line was enough to make him so. When be urged to such a tax is, that it recognizes slaves I was before the Naval Committee, the grand as property! And to do that, some thin-skinned objection was that in sea way the vessel would politicians think is more objectionable than to let not work. I gave it as my opinion that it would slave owners go exempted from taxation, and to prove the most easy-working in sea way, and it collect from the loyal industry of the North that is an excellent sea boat. The men are supplied State, with very few exceptions, no matter what through the turret, by means of blowers worked their politics, would pay their taxes with far by the engines, and they are perfectly comfortagreater satisfaction, if they knew that at the ble. They can remain on the top of the turret same time the tax-gatherer was taking their bard carrings, like officers were collecting twenty millions from the slave owners alas! party but a foot above the water line, the top of the platforms must let the slave owners pass free and extort their share of national burdens from the free white labor of the North their share of the North turnet is nine feet above; and here is the important point, that the vessel is in the sea-way perhaps the saiest ever built. It takes 670,000 lbs Cotton is another article not taxed. Why not? to bring her down. There can be no danger of When the army takes possession of a cotton district why not have the tax gatherer visit each with a cork in it. In relation to the point wheth

A wrought iron shot cannot break. The side As the ships, grouped against the soft, hazy armor of the Merrimac is insufficient to resist it. sky, followed the Virginia the picture was one must follow it. But the Monitor can go any. as can never be described. where and take the very best position.

tain Ericsson whether he has heard that one of his shot entered the Merrimac, killed seventeen men and wounded Captain Buchanan, who has be seen by the following table:

Mr. Ericsson-I have not. Mr. Brown—It must have been a shell.
Mr. Ericsson—That is not possible; but if a solid shot goes through the Merrimac, the armor would be carried in in a great many splinters; the shot weighing 185 pounds, there would be a regular shower of wood and iron; but it is quite well ascertained that a shell can not pass an iron plate two inches thick. You can hardly imagine what commotion would take place from such a shot. The decks would be almost literally re-

A Member-I would like to ask of Captain ed on various points in our harbor for its de-

Mr. Ericsson-I imagine that the best kind a harbor defense is a floating structure that can be removed from place to place. The Member-You can remove this turret in any direction, and save all the expense of your vessel, and you require only a small steam

engine.
Mr. Ericsson-This vessel is equal to twenty forts. It can move from place to place. In this battery you have a vessel that draws only twelve feet of water. The Warrior, drawing thirty-four feet of water must come in the middle of the channel, and we could move along the shore. By means of one single floating battery you could defend the harbor better than by twenty forts. This is easily demonstrated.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 11. Rebel Account of the Great Naval Engagement.

It is a grave task, a hazardous ambition to write a cotemporaneous history—especially when one collects his materials under Flag Officer Forrest, whose taste for getting "within range" is proverbial. Knowing the hazard of attempting description of the series of combats fought on the 8th and 9th in Hampton Roads, we particuarly guarded against misconstsuction by stating, on yesterday, in our first paper, the impossibility of chronicling all the grand features of such scenes. We committed an error or two, which we now propose to correct, and the printer's devil helped us along with a few of his own, which the reader has already noted for himself. The chief of these was the statement that Lieut. Parker hauled down the ensign of the Congress. That gentleman himself corrects this error, and in-Virginia, he was sent on board by Flag Officer chanan to hoist the Confederate flag, and after emoving the wounded and prisoners to fire the ship. It was in the discharge of this duty that the Beaufort and Raleigh were fired upon, and there the lives of two valuable officers and several men were sacrificed by the perfidy of the enemy. Here also and about this time Flag Offi cer Buchanan received a severe wound, after which, and in all subsequent operations of the Virginia, she was fought and communded by her 1st Lieutenant, Catesby Ap R. Jones. One other error-probably that of the writer-must be noted

before he goes back to his individual narrative. The previous chapter of this strange history was headed the "Combat of the Ninth," when, in reality, it was a description of that of the 8th, of Saturday's performance, and not Sunday's, as would appear from the caption of which we

On Sunday morning faint cannonading was heard below. When the thick vapors that overhung the Hampton Roads lifted, Lieutenant Commanding C. Ap. R. Jones got under weigh, and began his attack upon the enemy. At ten o'clock the steamer Harmony shoved off from the dock yard and shot down the harbor. After threading our way through the barriers, and passing the forts, dark, as on the previous day, with masses of soldiers of all arms, we saw a strange picture -a picture at once novel and beautiful. The gunboats were lying in line of battle under Sewall's Point, with the thick masses of smoke floating lazily above them, firing now and then a shot; while the Virginia, looking grim and mysterious as before, steamed in pursuit of a wonderful looking thing that was justly compared to a prodigious "cheese box on a plank," said "cheese box" be-

ing of Plutonian blackness. At first we could see the great puffs of white smoke jetting out, now from the Virginia, now from the Minnesota, and at long intervals from sound reaching us, for the wind had now risen, and the warm calm of early morning was succeeded by a piercing north-easter. Away we went across Craney Island flats, and presently we could hear the guns, louder and louder. But, the strange looking battery, with its black, revolving cupola, fled before the Virginia. It was, as somebody said "like fighting a ghost." Now she ran down towards Old Point, now back towards Newport News, now approached to fire and then ran away to load, but evidently fighting shy, and afraid of being put "in chancery," as the pugilists call it, by her powerful pursurer. The projectile from her great piece of ordinance, a ten inch olid shot gun, came dancing across the water

with a series of short, sharp pops, which made a music more exciting than mel Now she overshot the Virginia, and the spray flew more than thirty feet high. Now she shot to this side, now to that. Now she steamed close up, and hit her fairly. In one of these encounters we thought her iron castle had been shot away, but when the smoke cleared away, there it was and the long, plank like hull in shore again, driving along like the "Flying Dutchman." Meanwhile the Virginia crept up towards the Minnesota, crept up and paused in that mysterious silence which fell upon her at all times—a silence awfully impressive to us aboard the tug Was she aground? One thought ves. Another could make out that she was moving. A third discovered that it was our forging ahead which imparted to her the apparent motion we had a moment before congratulated ourselves upon. The minutes seemed like hours as we stood watching the noble ship, against which the combined batteries of the Minnesota and Ericsson were now directed. The shot fell like hail, the shell flew like rain drops, and slowly, steadily she returned the fire. There lay the Minnesota with two tugs alongside. Here, there, and every-where, was the black "cheese box." There lay the Virginia evidently aground, but still firing with the same deliberate regularity as before.

Presently a great white column of smoke shot up above the Minnesota, higher and higher, fuller and fuller in its volume, and beyond doubt carried death all along her decks, for the red tug's boiler had been exploded by a shot, and that great white cloud canopy was the steam thus liberated -more terrible than the giant who grew out o the vapor unsealed by the fisherman in the fable. And now the Virginia moves again. There can be no error this time, for we see her actually moving through the water, and can mark the foam at her prow. And, strange to say, these long, painful hours, measuring time by our emotions, are condensed by the unsympathetic hands of our watches into fifteen minutes! At twelve o'clock noon she was steaming down for Sewall's, while the strange looking battery bore away for the frigate ashore.

We steamed down to meet her, mustered all hands, and running alongside, gave her three cheers—three cheers which came from the bottom of our hearts-which were expressive of praise and thankfulness—of benediction and delight. Her company was mustered on the grating and returned our cheers. We ran in closer, and there was her commander, Catesby Ap R. Jones, look ing as calm and modest as any gentleman within the jurisdiction of Virginia. The Commodore hailed the ship, heard the reply, complimented the quiet, thoughtful looking man who had manthe quiet, thoughtful looking man who had man-aged and fought her from the time Flag Officer Buchanan was wounded up to that moment, and then with cordially spoken eulogies upon the gal-lant men on board, we shot ahead. Here let us should do violence to our own feelings and to the public sentiment did we fail to allude to the placid gentleman steps upon the historic canvas f this great revolution as one of its true heroes. We leave him and his gallant shipmates to the generous appreciation of their countrymen, and

bere is another great asking pardon of his sensitive modesty for what tight-iron shot which we have written, pass on with our narrative. point: They had fity wrought-iron shot which were not used. Capt. Dahlgren issued peremptory orders that they should not be used, and they obeyed those orders. Now, wrought-iron shot is one thing and a cast-iron shot is another.

The state of the same scene was enacted and re enacted as the passed each vessel, and, with Flag Officer Forrest in the ven, the squadron steamed countries one thing and a cast-iron shot is another.

As the ships, grouped against the soft, hazy

The channel is very narrow, and the Merrimuc never to be forgotten, the emotions excited such here and take the very best position.

A Member—How often can they fire?

Mr. Ericsson—In about one minute and a half.

As we looked up toward Newport News we saw the spars of the Cumberland above the river she had so long insolently barred; but of her consort t is often said one gun would be sufficient, but it | there was not even a timber head visible to tell is not so. By having two gues you have time her story. But this was not all she had done. for one to cool. You may depend upon it, that The Minnesota lay there riddled like a sieve. if the Merrimac comes out again she will be What damage she sustained will never be known, but it must have been frightful. And within Mr. Westmore-I should like to ask of Cap. eight and forty hours she had successfully encountered-encountered, defied and beaten a force equal to 2,890 men and 230 guns, as will

> Camberland, sunk, 360 Minnesota, riddled,.... Roanoke, scared off,..... 550 St. Lawrence, peppered 480 Gunboats, two or three dis'd, 129 Forts, silenced,..... 200

Here, perhaps, in this short table is a better picture of what she did and what she dared than any Ericsson, whether his battery could not be erect- word painter, though he were a Vernet, could

> A full List of Prisoners who have Died in the Hospitals of Indianapolis.

February 25, John Pington, 26th Miss.
" James Leville, 8th Ky. J. W. Evans, 4th Miss. 26, One, name unknown, 3d Miss. 27, A. J. Gentry, 4th Miss. Samuel Cashion, 53d Tenn. " Malcomb Afford, 4th Miss. 28, Robert Edwards, Miss. " Mayer R. Henry, 8th Ky.

March I, Joseph W. Williams, 4th Miss. " James Cameron.
" 2, W. J. Putman. " W. H. Carter. " D. M. S. Philpot. " Wm. H. Huet, 4th Miss. " Little Toe (colored.)

" J. P. Holder, Ky.

3, Samuel H. Lloyd, 3d Miss. One, name unknown.

Pleasant L. Howard. " Wm. Taylor, White county, Tenn. 4, S. S. Eastwood.
" John R. Russell, Co. H , 4th Miss. Eli Richardson, Co. H., Tenn. David B. Hodges, Tenn. Wm. Booth. " James Menchel, 4th Miss. Alex. Chestnut, Co. K. 4th Miss.

5. Willis H. Nire, Co. H, 41st Tenn. George P. Wilson, Ky. Coleman Gwin, 53d Tenn. " M. L. Mathews, Co. H, 41st Tenn. " A. J. Weldon, Tenn. 6, Joseph M. Frost, Tenn. cav. H. C. Travis, 26th Miss. " J. H. Ladd, 8th Ky., Co. B. 7 Zephaniah Boyd, 4th Miss., Co. H. Heury R. Doss, 4th Miss., Co. G. " Thos D. Ward, 42d Tenn. Matthew D. Smith, 1st Tenn. 8 W. H. Miller, 26th Miss., Co. E.

Elijah Pamplin, 53d Tenn. Co. D. R. G. Murman, 4th Miss., Co. F. ' Peter C. Elam, 4th Miss., Co. H. - Tuttle, 4th Miss. " Jerome Park, 4th Tenn., Co. H. " R H Bugg, 56th Va. 9 B. A. Curtis, 4th Miss , Co. E. Ralph Ellison, 26th Tenn. Co. E. . Jas C Biair, 4th Miss., Co. B. W A Parker, Marshall co., Ky.

10 T S Wren, 26th Miss., Co. A. J McClimons, Co. F. 26th Miss 10 Richard McCarter, Co. E, 26th Tenn. " A H McConnell, Co. E, 58th Tenn. " Chas M Riddle, Co. E, 26th Miss. Albert Brutton, Tenn cavalry. 11 Isaac N Taylor, Co. B, 56th Va.

John H Milliner, Co. A, 26th Miss. W H Cox, Graves's battery, Ky. 12 B F Barrett, 2d Ky. A J Black, Co. C, 26th Tenn. " Thus Readon, Twiggs Co, Tenn. " J W Marshall, Graves's battery, Ky. " Wm P Frayser, Co. B, 2d Ky. R I Smith, Co. F, 53d Tenn.

" B F Taylor, Co. I, 2d Ky. 13 Robt Lowry. " W R Davis, Co. I, 4th Miss. " Jas M Johnson, Ky. 14 Wm Peel, Co. K. 3d Miss. " J M C Robinson. " Benjamin Loden, Co. E, 26th Tenn. Total, 74.

DECEASED SOLDIERS .- The following is a list the black "cheese box." But these white of the Indiana soldiers who have died in hospiwreaths of smoke blew off to seaward without a tals at Lebanon, Ky., from December 25th, 1861, to March 5th, 1862:

> Nathan Barkhurst, company E, 10th. Felix Messer, 58th. Daniel Harman, company K, 49th. Wm H. Hammond, company A, 10th. John C. Trailer, company I. 58th. Jesse Step, company H, 57th. Samuel McKenzie, company F, 51st. Robert H. Howard, company B, 58th. Jos. Dillman, company H, 10th. Jeremish Laws, company I, 58th. Allen Clinton, 58th. Thos. J. France, company C, 58th. Harrison Newkirk, company F, 49th. David Cline, company I, 57th. William Zudall, company H, 57th. Peter Long, company H, 40th. Francis M Leach, company K. 51st. Hiram H. Johnson, company D, 58th. John J. Small, company F. 57th. A. W. Stowers, company K, 10th. Horatio Bosley, company I, 10th. Geo. James, company D, 40th. Elias Cupps, company B, 40th. Oliver Williams, company I, 51st. John A. Hamilton, company H. 10th. Wm. Board, company B. 51st. Ephraim French, company K, 58th. Daniel Fause, company I, 58th. Wm. H. Martin, company E, 51st. John Redburn, company B. 58th. Wm. Burnet, company - 58th. Newton Ball, company E, 49th Baily Reed, company H. 40th. Edward Smith, company H, 40th. James Arthurs, company K, 61st. Eh Lovees, company H. 58th. Valentine Hobot, company E 58th. Jesse Humble, company E, 40th. Francis Freestone, company F, 40th. Morris Knapp, company G, 10th. Eli Jackson, company B, 51st. Oliver P. Radeliff, company E, 58th. A. M. Green, company E, 58th. Uriah Paine, company F, 58th John Mumy, company G, 48th. John Probasco, company G, 40th. Wm. Hill, company K, 58th. Albert Light, company B, 51st. Clam Brown, company K, 40th. Eli Marks, company -, 58th.

D. Dickerson, company H, 58th. Recruits. It is probable that the Democratic party will soon receive Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, tato communion: His recent speech shows that he has strong Democratic symptoms, which the abolition press has discovered, and for which it is vehemently assailing him. It denounces him, indeed, as a "rebel." His rebellion consists in opposition to the Trumbull-Summer methods o

Madison Green, company F. 58th.

Senator Browning, of this State, has also manifested certain Democratic symptoms. His speech against Trumbull's confiscation enormity hatic, and he is not less inimical to Sum ner's felo de se contrivanse. He is of course de nounced by the abolition press. If he shall knock at the Democratic door, it will be opened to him. -Chicago Times.

BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS. -Many inquiries are made by Township Truspause one moment. Our task has been to speak tees to know to what extent they should purchase of events rather than individual actors, but we books of reference for their district, to be held as school furniture. There are many volumes that conspicuous services of the gentleman who succeeded Flag Officer Buchanan, who was shot on the grating of the ship on Saturday, the Sth.

He was known to all members of his professhould be furnished by the Trustees. This is a would be of great service, but we think it not sion as a thorough and accomplished serman. As an ordnance officer he was of approved skill, and matter optional with them. Should they be purafter the 8th and 9th of March this scholarlike, chased they should be kept by the director, when

the public school is not in session. MILES J. PLETCHER, Superitendent Public Instruction